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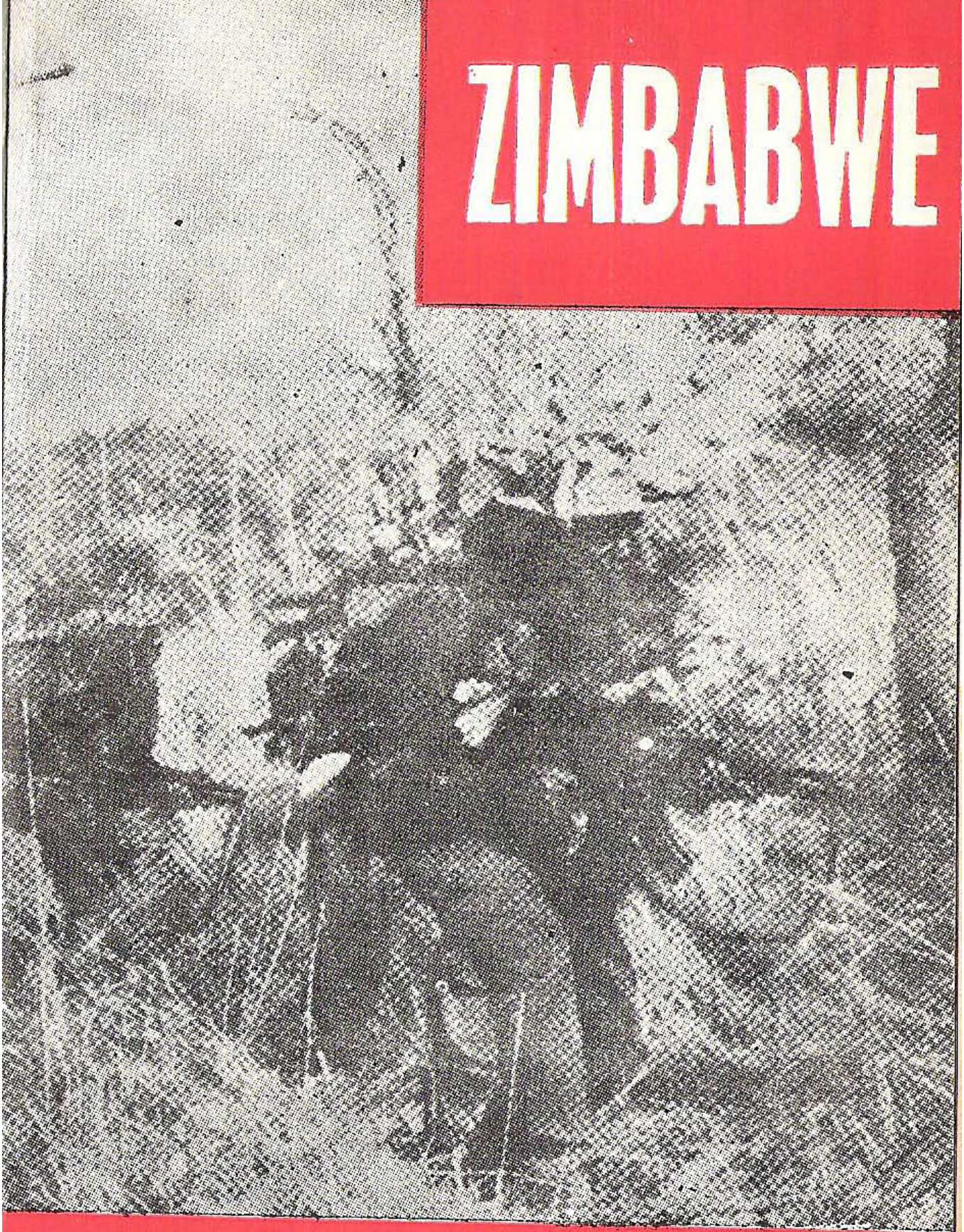

HISTORY OF A STRUGGL

ZIMBABWE

HISTORY OF A STRUGGLE

Second Edition

March 1972

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THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

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ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

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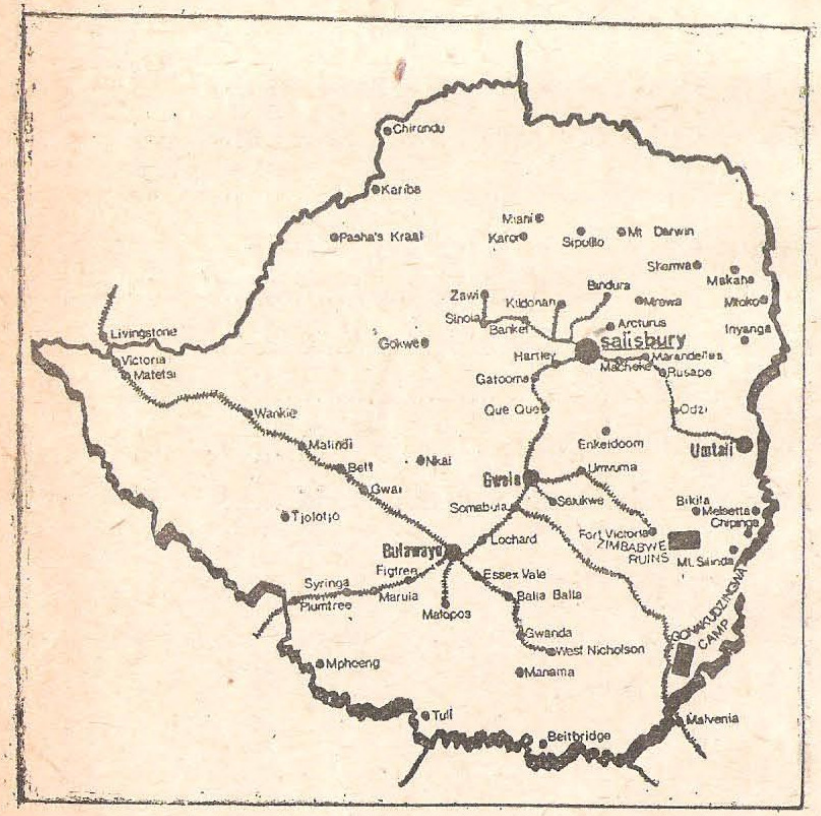


Comrades and Friends.

TO THE READERS

This brief **HISTORY** of the struggle of Zimbabwe, is intended to throw more light on the nature of our struggle : the odds and difficulties facing the Freedom-Fighters; the progress already made in the battlefield; as well as to unmask the brutal and neo-fascist nature of the gangster British settler minority regime now diabolically subjugating us.

For further information on the struggle on a Weekly, Monthly or Bi-monthly basis, if you are not yet on our **mailing list**, contact our nearest Mission for regular supplies of the Bulletin, « ZIMBABWE REVIEW ».

We are confident that from now on, you wll play a greater role, assume greater responsibilities in securing the urgently required all-round assistance for our struggle.

Your Party, Movement, Government, Trade Union, Organisation, Association, Group, Front etc... can contribute in aid to the struggle for freedom, justice, and independence against minority oppressive rule and terror-racism in Zimbabwe.

SIGNED : M.M. NOKO.
ZAPU REPRESENTATIVE IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND MIDDLE-EAST.
DATE : 20th JUNE, 1970.

THE ZAPU NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OR PEOPLES' CABINET.

1.	Life President	Joshia M. Nkomo.
2.	Deputy Secretary to the President	William J. Mukarati.
3.	Deputy National Secretary	Edward S. Ndlovu.
4.	National Chairman	Samuel Munodawafa.
5.	National Treasurer	Jason Ziyapapa Moyo.
6.	Financial Secretary	Rubatso George Marange.
7.	Secretary for External Affairs	Joseph Musika.
8.	Secretary for Youth and Cultural Affairs	Clement Muchachi.
9.	Deputy Secretary for Youth and Cultural Affairs	Boniface Nhariwa Gumbo.
10.	Secretary for Information and Publicity	T. George Silundika.
11.	Deputy Secretary for Information and Publicity	Alois Z. Wingwiri.
12.	Secretary for Women Affairs	Jane Ngwenya.
13.	Secretary for Public Relations	Dzawanda Willie Musarurwa.
14.	Secretary for Organisation	Lazarus Nkala.
15.	Secretary for Education	Josiah Chinamano.

N.B. The Deputy President of ZAPU is also the First Secretary to the President.

ZAPU PRESIDENT JOSHUA MQABUKO NKOMO

ANOTHER 5 YEARS IN THE FASCIST CONCENTRATION CAMP OF GONAKUDZINGWA (NEAR THE MOZAMBIQUE-RHODESIA-SOUTH AFRICAN BORDERS).

President Joshua Nkomo, restricted on the 16th April, 1964, had his restriction extended for another 5 years in 1968. The above sign of the Rhodesian fascist regime, at the gate of the Gonakudzingwa Concentration Camp debars any visitors. It is written in English, Sindebele and Chishona.

From Gonakudzingwa, in 1954, Comrade Nkomo declared,

> « There is no going back. Guns or no guns; prisons or no prisons; restrictions or no restrictions; Wha Wha or no Wha Wha; Gonakudzingwa or no Gonakudzingwa; we are going to crush settler minority rule — whatever the price. »

ZIMBABWE (SOUTHERN RHODESIA)

Zimbabwe, is a British colony lying between the giant Zamberzi and Limpopo rivers in the north and south respectively. It is surrounded mostly by regimes that are hostile to genuine African independence. These are, Vorster's apartheid South Africa in the south; so-called Portuguese colony of Mozambique in the east; the understanding African Republic of Botswana in the west; and the brotherly Republic of Zambia in the north (where we have our Provisional Head Quarters).

POPULATION.

Zimbabwe is, 150,333 square miles in area, with a population of 4,800,000 Africans; 228,000 Europeans (settlers); 7,700 Asians mostly traders); and 11,000 Coloureds (people of mixed race).

The country is rich agriculturally as well as in minerals, and has an ideal climate.

« TRIBAL » GROUPS.

Just for the sake of records, we wish to mention that there are such tribal origins as; Shona, Ndebele, Suthu, Venda. Shangani, Kalanga, Nanzwa and Tonga. Though the settlers tried to encourage tribalism, to « divide and rule » the Africans, the political work rocked

that settler scheme. Besides, inter-marriages have also cut across those tribal groupings, contributing to the formation of a Zimbabwe Nation.

SETTLER PENETRATION.

The first batch of settler pests entered Zimbabwe, in 1890 when the so-called « Pioneer Column », under the auspices of the British South Africa Company, trekked north from the Cape colony via Bechuanaland (now Republic of Botswana), to raise the British flag over Mount Harare (Salisbury). There were numerous bloody battles fought by the invading settlers and the resisting African population.

BRITAIN ENTRENCHES SETTLER RULE.

In accordance with plans of the British colonialists, settler immigrants came in increasing numbers just before and after World War I that by 1923, the London government, granted these settlers the notorious and hated « 1923 Letters Patent » Constitution which made our country a « self-governing colony ».

Under this contribution.

Only the settlers were given the exclusive right by Britain to choose in a referendum whether to become a fifth Province of South Africa or to remain separate.

Although this was a decision bound to affect the future of the Africans drastically, (as it has done, no attempt was made to consult them on the matter. The so-called liberal settlers of British extraction carried the day in the referendum. Thus, the country was granted

full internal self-government with the status, unique in the British empire and colonial history, of « self-governing colony ». The British Government retained control over defence and foreign policy, certain reserve powers, the most important of which concerned discriminatory legislation against the African population. The laudable intent of the reserve powers was to protect the interests of the Africans but through disuse in practice these powers soon proved ineffective. The land Apportionment Act first passed in 1930, revised in 1941 and subsequently amended according to the whims of the settler regime was enacted without interference of a word of dissent from London. The land Apportionment Act is the basis of Rhodesia's social and racial structure.

The British monarch was represnted by a Governor, who was also Commander-in-Chief (on behalf of the King, or Queen) of the Rhodesian Armed Forces. The last of these British errand boys, was Sir Humphrey Gibbs — a resident settler citizen of Rhodesia with a farm at Nyamandhlovu !

LAND APARTHEID.

With the greedy colonialist mentality, the settlers embarked on a filthy policy of breaking our country into two major portions : Native area (for Africans), and Crown land or European land (in Africa), for settlers.

Naturally, all the rich and fertile areas became Crown land, which is 44.9 million acres for 228,000 settlers; while 45.2 million acres is for 4,800,000 Africans. The sandy, semi-dry area is « Native area », from which they can be expelled in the event of discovery of minerals

or some settler wishing to buy a farm in the area. The case of Chief Rekayi Tangwena of Tsatsi Village (Zimbabwe Review Vol. 1, No. 3, August 69) is one of the latest. This division of the land is under the Land Apportionment Act (1930) and the Land Husbandry Act (1951) implemented in 1955.

Like the Group Areas Act in South Africa, the Land Apportionment Act is fundamental because it affects all aspects of life in the country, since it governs residence, use and ownership of land. When the act was finally put into force in 1947, thousands of Africans were evicted from « European » land, and in the same year the Native Urban Area Accommodation and Registration Act were passed, introducing a pass system for all Africans who wished to visit or seek employment in any urban area. The Government had now effective control over every major aspect of the African's life : where he should live; where he might work, and for whom, whether he might travel; and how his children should be educated. All towns and cities were declared « European only » areas and the African only goes there to work and live on the sufferance of the settlers.

According to these Acts, Africans were driven from the Crown land (save workers in farms), and crowded into Native Reserves. The so-called Native Reserves, for « Administrative » purposes, are divided into :

4 Administrative Regions (Mashonaland, Matebeleland, Mildlands and Manyikaland), and further; 215 Sections, each headed by a Chief, assisted by a Headman, and supervised by a Native Commissioner (of necessity a settler);

Basically, each family is supposed to be allocated 8 acres for living and farming. It should be mentioned that this law, passed by the then 30 all-white parliament had as its main purpose to make the African poorer and hence provide cheap and exploitable labour for the mines, farms, light and heavy industries.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN RHODESIA

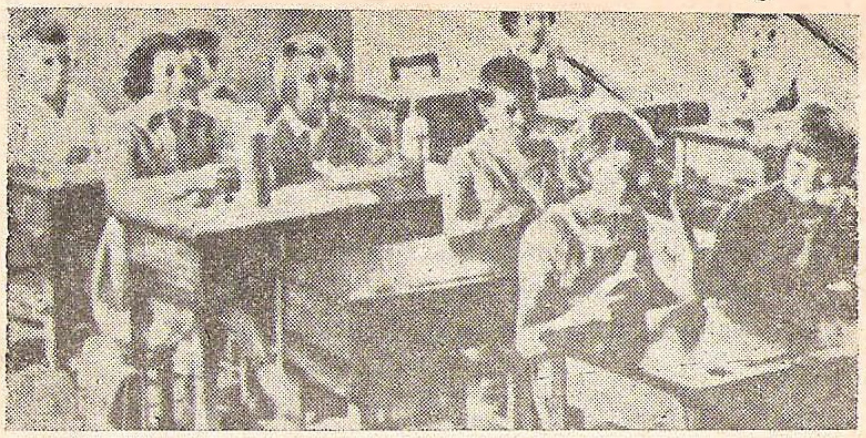
African Education has always been largely a responsibility of the different Christian Missionaries in Rhodesia. Under the present system, there is what is called European education, Asian and Coloured education, and African education, which are separately budgeted for.

Related to the expenditure per child in 1965, we find that £ 113 was Spent on a European child while only £ 9.5 was spent on an African child. If every African child had facilities for schooling, that same budget would work out at less than 10/— (ten shillings) per child.

The total intake of African pupils in 1965 was 630,000. Of these, 540,000 were at Mission schools. This means that 90% of African education is in the hands of the Christian Missionaries, whilst the British settler regime is providng only 10% of the African education. The people of Rhodesia are not told that Missionaries contribute £ 2,000,000 for these schools while the Africans pay £ 1,000,000 in fees.

Primitive education conditions for native children

The African Education Department frustrates the African school children. For exemple, in 1965, African pupils from **Std. 2** to **Std. 4** dropped by 50%. The pupils completing primary education were 20% of the children in the first year of school entry. There were only 56 African students in 1965 doing **From VI** in preparation for University entry. This number, represents only 1.5% of the original number of students who started together with these at the secondary school. Comparing the number of **Form I** students for 1965 and those in **Form VI,** the disparity is 5478 to **56** respectively. Barriers are placed at the level of **Std. 3** towards **Std. 4; Std. 6** towards **Form I; Form II** to **Form III;** and from **Form VI** to **University.** Moreover, 59% of the total European



Suitable education conditions for European children.

budget for European education is spent on secondary education, in contrast to 22% of the African budget being spent on secondary education.

According to a telex report by UPI on the 27th April, 1970,

« OVER THE LAST TWO MONTHS, ABOUT SIX THOUSAND (6,000) AFRICAN MISSION TEACHERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN NOTICE AND THE FUTURE OF HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLS BECAME IN DOUBT. »

As settler oppression became more ruthless, African resistence rekindled. More brutal and savagery laws, like the Police Offences Act; Native Affairs Act, 1962; Public Order Act, 1960; Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, 1960... etc... were enacted to maintain settler domination for ever in Rhodesia. Indeed, we need to mention that **racial discrimination is the order of the day in Rhodesia.**

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

In 1953, Southern Rhodesian settlers under oppressor Godfrey Huggins, concluded with their fellow travellers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for a Federation — again, not caring for African approval. Basically, this Federation was to open a wider market for Southern Rhodesian goods; unite all the settler forces and create a bigger settler land in Central Africa. This was met with strong opposition by the Africans of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and Nyasaland (Malawi). It marked the beginning of co-ordinated active African politics in Central Africa, with such Freedom-Fighters as, Joshua Nkomo, [James Chikerema, George Nyandoro,] Jason Moto, Joseph Msika (Zimbabwe); Kenneth Kaunda (now Dr. Kaunda, President of Zambia), Simon Kapwepwe, Munukayumbwa Sipalo, Sikota Wina, and now political reject old Harry Nkumbula (Zambia); Masauko Henry Chipembere, Kanyama Chiume, Dunduza Chisiza (now late), the late Yatuta Chisiza, and now notorious sell-cut, stooge and lackey, Mr. Hastings Kamuzu Ngwazi Banda (Malawi) — the Malawi Doctor. On the settler side, were such die-hards as Roy Welensky, Edgar Freemantle Whitehead (several others). All the same, the Federation of Rhodesia and others. All the same, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was imposed, on the rotten premise and sandy foundation of BOGUS so-called « **PARTNERSHIP** », which Lord Marlvern (former Godfrey Huggins) described as the «Partnership between the horse and rider, the horse being the African. »

FORMATION OF ONE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

We need to mention that at this time, existed in Zimbabwe (Bulawayo), the African National Congress, and in Salisbury, the Youth League. On the 12th September, 1957, in Salisbury was a Conference where the two Organisations merged into the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress (SRANC). The SRANC Executive composed of familiar people in the struggle, most of whom still lead up to today.

Of course, some have become foundation spectators as the struggle became more bitter !

SRANC, co-operated with the Zambia African Congress and the Malawi African National Congress. Roy Welensky (Federal Premier) was mad and bitter. The Southern Rhodesian Premier, Edgar Whitehead, got a fright fever and dreamt of a real cataclysmic settler extermination. Welensky was receiving an overflood of arms, ammuntion armaments and bombers for the defence of his plunderous Federation from NATO through decaying colonialist Britain. In February, 19, 1959, the three Liberation Movements in Central Africa were banned. Leaders were arrested and chained. In Zimbabwe, settler Whitehead passed two new laws to cement his crime — the Unlawful Organisations Act, 1959; and the Preventive Detention Act, 1959. Some of the SRANC leaders, were restricted for the following 4 years at Gokwe, while others were released in batches.

By this time, it is worthy to mention, that President Joshua Nkomo was in Cairo where he had been invited by Officials of U.A.R. Government, after the **ALL AFRICA PEOPLES CONFERENCE** in Accra, (Ghana).

He got instructions from his restricted Comrades to **work on world opinion and not return home.** He carried out this mission for almost two years.

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NDP).

Inside Zimbabwe, plans were going on for the formation of another Party to replace the banned SRANC. On January 1, 1960, the National Democratic Party (NDP), was formed in Salisbury. It was led, in the Interim Executive, by a group of young men. It struck a new political note, in that it discarded any reformist approach to the settler laws. It established that it was only the restoration of the sovereignty of the African people that was at stake. Since Britain was the colonizer, it was from her that power had to be demanded and not the settlers who were merely agents. In Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi), UNIP and Malawi Congress Party, respectively, were carrying on the battle as their predecessors.

The NDP drew the first ever Memorandum demanding a Constitutional Conference to transfer power to the majority and presented it to Lord Home (now Sir Alec Douglas Home of the Torry Party), then Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. In London, Comrades Joshua Nkomo and Enoch Dumbutshena, had worked out a Document which spelt misfirtune for settler demands. Edgar Whitehead, who had gone to London for that purpose, returned empty handed and flabbergasted. He became more ruthless and sparked the first physical bloody clash between the masses and the oppressor's tools — police and the army. This was in Salisbury and Bulawayo and in the latter, it was known as « ZHII », which has since become the « Battle-cry ».

On October 21, 1960, the NDP Congress was held which elected Comrade Joshua Nkomo, President, in absentia, and recalled him to come and lead the people. He came and led up to date.

THE 1961 CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

The year 1961 to Zimbabwe, represents a year of fresh political encounter over its history. As the constitutional chances for change were announced for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the British government was married to bachelor Edgar Whitehead in refusing one for Southern Rhodesia.

However, after some time, there was a sudden constitutional conference for Southern Rhodesia. The NDP Delegation, led by President Joshua Nkomo, walked out in protest. At the end of this conference came out the Sandys/Whitehead 1961 constitution. By this constitution, Rhodesia was still a self-governing colony ». There were to be two voting systems. The A ROLL for settlers to elect 50 members of parliament; and the B ROLL to elect 15 members of parliament, who could be African, Asian, Coloured or settler. The power still remained in the hands of the minority settlers. Only 10,500 Africans (out of 4,800,000), were theoretically given the vote in the B ROLL.

The NDP denounced and completely rejected the so-called 1961 constitution. Settler Edgar Whitehead, became incensed and banned the NDP on the 9th December, 1961 while President Joshua Nkomo was attending the Independence Celebrations of Tanganyika (now part of the United Republic of Tanzania).

THE FORMATION OF ZAPU

On December 17, 1961, Comrade Joshua Nkomo, in Salisbury, launched the powerful Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), which embarked vigorously on the activated policies of the banned NDP. By this time, over 356 leaders of the banned NDP (Men, Youth, Women and Trade Union leaders) had been banned from entering or remaining in any African reserve, including their homes.

The following Memorandum to the Heads of Delegations of the Independent African States — Lagos Conference, January, 1962, presented by President Joshua Nkomo, will illustrate vividly the nature of these bans :

« NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 53A (4) (b) OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS nACT CHAPTER 72, AS AMENDED.

« TO JOSHUA MQABUKO NYONGOLO NKOMO R.C. No. 18334 MATOBO

4100 NEW HIGHFIELD SALISBURY

« Take notice that under the provisions of paragraph (b) of sub-section (4) of section 53A of the Native Affairs Act (Chapter 72), as amended, I do hereby prohibit you from entering or remaining in any reserve or tribal area, unless travelling through such reserve or area along a public road.

« Failure to comply with this Notice renders you liable to prosecution. The Notice will remain in force until it is revoked.

« SIGNED : STAN MORRIS.

CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER
« Date : 20 Dec., 1961. »

Political meetings were banned in the reserves until today. ZAPU immediately pledged to boycott the settler elections to be held in December, 1962. All attempts to organise the « Build A Nation Campaign » ; «Register Voters »; and make the « Census » by Edgar Whitehead were frustrated by ZAPU. More to note, is that the structure of ZAPU was well knitted to sustain any ban on it by Whitehead. As news came that Edgar Whitehead was up to his usual mischief (of banning Parties), the Executive and the people pledged that they would never form another political Party and that ZAPU would continue in any other form desired by the people of Zimbabwe. As President Nkomo put it, **« ZAPU will continue in any form desired by the people at a given time, and under different circumstances. But I must repeat, that we shall never, I repeat never, form any new Party. »**

We should indicate here, that it was during this time, that the case of Southern Rhodesia was in the hands of the United Nations. Britain was not only criticized for her colonial and racial policy, but called upon to convene a fresh Representative constitutional conference, and grant independence under « One Man One Vote » and one value.

In the country, there was physical civil disobedience, sabotage, arson, demonstrations and riots which harassed the gangster settler regime, and became the root cause of the beginning of the end of Edgar Freemantle Whitehead.

Sadly, just before the ban of ZAPU, Dr. Tichafa Samuel Parirenyatwa (ZAPU's Deputy President) was ruthlessly murdered by settlers while on a Party mission, on August, 11, 1962. And on the 20th September, 1962, ZAPU was banned by the same Edgar Whitehead. Leaders were arrested on the morning of the 20th September and served with banning orders for three months to a three-mileage radius round their homes or cities in which they dwelt.

The task now fell on the external Missions of ZAPU, while internally she embarked on underground machinery.

President Joshua Nkomo who was then in Lusaka, on a Party mission, flew to Dar es Salaam first, where he entrusted the temporary control of the Party machinery into the hands of the reverend Ndabaningi Sithole (then National Chairman), and warned him against the divisive imperialist tricks. Comrade Nkomo, then flew into Salisbury where he was picked up at the airport and flown in an army helicopter to a remote area of Somukwe for three months restriction to a radius of three miles. There was a special police station erected at the gate of the village where he was living. Meanwhile, activities against the settler regime increased.

OUT GOES WHITEHEAD, IN COMES THE RHODESIA FRONT.

It was during this time that the first bogus general elections under the rejected 1961 constitution were held. The boycott, was what ZAPU envisaged, but tragic for the settlers. The election results reveal that less than 200 Africans voted for the Rhodesia Front (R F), party of Ian Smith, by then led by Winston Joseph Field; while the total number of African voters was less than 1,000 — about 1/11th of the so-called registered African voters. The most significant thing about these elections, is that pest Edgar Whitehead was catastrophically defeated and sank into political oblivion, resulting in his running away for a teaching post in Britain after selling his Vunda Farm, trees and all.

The next oppressor was no other person than Winston Joseph Field, belonging to the openly declared school of APARTHEID. It is important to mention here, that the three months ban on ZAPU (now banned) leaders was just ending. At the time, there were negotiations going on for the final dissolution of the rotten Welensky's Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As soon as the ZAPU Leaders completed their restriction graduation, they refused to have any interviews, meetings, dealings, negotiations or any sort of contact with Winston Field and his cowboy government, because it was a product of the 1961 constitution which we rejected. As can be expected, Field became more beastly and through aging Clifford Walter Dupont (now so-called fascist President of Rhodesia), passed the most draconian and jungle « security amendments », including the « Mandatory Death

Sentence », in the existing abnoxious Law and Order maintenance) Act.

There was bound to be retrogressive approach to the struggle on feeble minds.

RHODESIAN SETTLERS' BID FOR MINORITY INDEPENDENCE.

Winston Field, now Premier, was on the swift move. After laying the necessary legal machinery to « deal with African Nationalists », he directed his attention on Britan, demanding « independence », on the argument that settlers have been « self-governing » for over 40 years. He argued that Britain had no justification for withholding that independence when in other former British colonies in Africa, independence had been granted after six months of self-government.

Political clouds were gathering, and the storm was about to strike. Field set off for London. His cabinet, back in Salisbury threatened, **« Nothing short of force will prvesnt us from getting independence, » « If we do declare independence, it will be a three days' wonder in London. A Friday would be best suitable so that by Monday everything shall have settled down. »**

NEW POLITICAL CHALLENGE TO ZAPU

The position of the Africans, remained a defiant attitude. To them, the London government and the Field settler gang were just aspects of a single system which must be completely eliminated. After all, how could we allow ourselves to be decoyed into a position where we show preference between types of oppression and colonialism.

However, the physical take over of government by Field on December 14, 1962; the pace at which he introduced security laws; and the threats of settler independence were dynamic moves that confronted the resolutions and the ZAPU leadership with concrete test. Final negotiations were going on for the burial of the mischievous Welensky's Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We must re-state, that this time, saw the margin of thoretical pledges and resolutions close up, leaving the marlite of practical firmness in the ground. Field had driven fear among some elements of the ZAPU leadership. The readiness of the British government to discuss issue of independence with Field, widened the imagination of these elements' pessimism, and fear struck deeper in them. They were driven to retrospection.

! Was it not foolish that ZAPU did not take part in the elections because rather than good, it had brought settler independence nearer ?

« Was it right to have taken a decision not to form a new Party ?

« Would it not be better, to seek accommodation with the settler regime and create contact which might make it see the point ? »

As they retrospected, most of them searched far and wide, high and low, back into their Capricorn, Partnership and Liberal Party membership days and arrived at the conclusion that their multiracial policies of those days could not have landed them into a position, according to them, where they could not see the future.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Behind the scenes, re-association with extra-organisational elements began, selective groupings and consultations connected up within the Party. The reverend Ndabaningi Sithole (then National Chairman), linked up very strongly with Nathan Shamuyarira (a multi-racial, full-time reactionary, former editor of an imperialist newspaper, now lecturer at the Dar es Salaam University and Financial Secretary of Zanu) ; Hebert Chitepo provided the « brain-wave » ; and to Leopold Takawira, it was just a realisation of an ever-pressing dream. Other multiracial neutralists and political nonentities like Stanlake Samkange (now U.S. citizen and living there and member of the central committee of Zanu), characteristically balanced up the security of their earnings with hopeful backroom participatin in this new move. They arrived at the hopeless conclusion that Joshua Nkomo had, through his non-accommodation policies against settler ism, plunged the country into the terrible prospect of the settlers buddling together with the danger of declaring independence.

Mesmerized by Field's confident persuance of his policies to the enthusiasm of the settlers, these elements of ZAPU leadership were knocked lights — out of their wits, and could not grapple with the present; blamed the past of which they are an inextricable part and contrived all blame on Joshua Nkomo. These elements collected from the dustbins of multi-racial parties, proved in fact, incapable of living up to a situation of a dynamic challenge. Hence, their retro-thinking and the logical emergence of a backward move — the formation of Zanu. They wanted to build the past instead of striving forward. It is little wonder that the masses consigned them to the recess of oblivion — the very backward direction of their choice.

ZAPU LEADERS LEAVE FOR DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Early in 1963, Comrade Nkomo flew to Dar es Salaam to see to the Party machinery outside. Sithole (then National Chairman), who was running the Office, had taken secretive endless sojourns to Washington, and Israel without the knowledge of the Representative, for the mischief which was to follow. The whole Executive (ZAPU) immediately followed the President in Dar es Salaam, where they were to plan strategy without police raids as was the case in Zimbabwe. Some, including Chikerema, soon returned, while President Nkomo, Robert Mugabe, Jason Ziyapapa Moyo, and Washington Malianga in May went to Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) for the First Summit Conference and formation of the Organisation for African Unity (O.A.U.). A few days after this Conference, Nkomo came home. Thereafter, came rumours, news-headlines, then accomplished facts — « New Party

to be Formed. » In Salisbury, at Chaminuka Square, Comrade Nkomo addressed over 30,000 people on the current situation and struggle.

THE PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

To solve the issue, it was decided to hold a People's Conference in Salisbury so as to iron out the « differences ». These elements, in Dar es Salaam, denounced Nkomo and announced that they were expelling him from the Presidency and elected Ndaboningi Sithole as their President. They refused further, to attend the Conference. All others, save five, Sithole, Takawira, Mugabe, Malianga and George Nyandoro (the latter was in a London hospital) came home. However, these elements soon returned on their own, denouncing Nkomo and on the 9th August, 1963, Ndabaningi Sithole, fulfilled the awaited speculation — the name of the «new Party » — Zanu (Zimbabwe African national union). Its policy, « Down with Nkomo and confrontation with ZAPU ».

Despite all this nonsense, the 3-days People's Conference started on the 10th August, 1963, ten miles out fo Salisbury, where over 7,000 representative Delegates from all parts of the country and representing the existing structure of ZAPU, attended. Elaborate discussions ensued and a thorough review of the struggle was gone into. And, the people (Delegates), upheld their rejection of the formation of the new Party. They condemned other tea parties like : PIDU; PINU; ZNP (formed by the present Organising Secretary of Zanu); PASU; ZASU; ZFP; ZKP; another ZAPU (all still legal until today); ZANU etc, as proven imperialist policy of divide and

rule. The Delegates also looked into the structure of ZAPU. Furthermore, the 4 conspirators, were forthwith expelled from the Party (ZAPU).

With due respect for those of our Friends, Comrades and others who wish to see extracts of the Resolutions, see below :

« SALISBURY SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
« AFRICAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE

HELD AT COLD COMFORT FARM ON THE 10th AUGUST, 1963.

« CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS :

I

« This Conference, whilst welcoming the enormous and effective goodwill from our Friends towards our struggle, declares and asserts that the choice of National Leadership is an exclusive rights of the African people of Zimbabwe and that this right is subject to neither bargain nor barter for assistance of any sort. We regard and respect Leaderships of other countries from this position and, in Africa, this being one of our basic standpoints for resisting imperialism both old and new, whatever the guise.

II

« This Conference of the African people of Zimbabwe recognises Mr. Joshua Nkomo as the only National

Leader and declares him « Life President » of the Movement and struggle for the liberty of the People of Zimbabwe.

III

« IN VIEW OF :

(i) The unacceptable danger of dancing to the tune of settler Governments ;

(ii) The disabilities imposed by existing legislation on the normal running of an African Political Party ;

(iii) The enormous losses through Government confiscation of properties and finance from regular subscriptions of our People ;

« The Conference rejects the idea of forming any new Party and resolves to keep this pledge ;

« IN ORDER :

(1) To preserve this resolute stand of the African People against continual bans of their political Organisations and the consequent drift, drift and retreat into forming new, less potent, political parties under correspondingly restrictive laws ;

(2) To assert with determination that the African People, as a People, and their united spirit of endeavour to attain their liberty under Leadership of their choice, do survive inspite of bans of their political Parties and imposition of stringent laws ;

(3) To combat any divisive tendencies that seek to impose themselves against the unity of the African People ;

(4) To maintain regular vigilance against continued application by the oppressor of policies and propaganda inimical to the drive for our freedom ;

« This Conference of the African People of Zimbabwe undertakes to adopt a Care-taker Machinery By :

(A) Electing a People's Care-taker Council ;

(B) Asking the People's Cabinet to establish « Care-taker Committees » all over the country where none exist ;

(C) Asking the National Leader and/or the People's Care-taker Council to convene a People's Care-taker Convention whenever any issue of National concern arises ;

(D) Conferring on the National Leader powers of appointing, reshuffling and replacing any Member of his Cabinet, with particular consideration for efficiency, reliability and honesty in serving national interests, as is common practice of Leaders in all Democratic countries.

IV

The Conference notes that because of the presence of a large settler population determined to dominate south of the Zambezi, the struggle for freedom by the African People of Zimbabwe is confronted by aggressive colonial-

ism and the Conference, therefore, believes the African People can give to it the policy of Active Resistance in every walk of life where such colonialism shows its head.

« The Conference asks the People's Cabinet to take steps to invigorate a phased programme in this direction.

V

« The Conference regards the introduction of Bantustans in Zimbabwe under the guise of « Community Development » as a grave danger to the national unity of the African People and calls upon the People to stand firm against it.

« The Conference asks the National Leader to direct effective action against these Bantustans.

VI

« The Conference asks the National Leader to make it clear to the British Government that the African People will neither accept nor operate within the so-called « BLOCKING — THIRD » or « PHONEY PARTIES » should these be the Constitutional changes the British Government contemplates as it appears.

VII

« The Conference empowers the National Leader, his Cabinet and People's Care-taker Council, to engage in any efforts, in Zimbabwe or abroad, which contribute towards the liberation of Zimbabwe and its People.

VIII

« The Conference conforms the suspension of Messrs-Ndabaningi Sithole, Robert Mugabe, Washington Malianga and Leopold Takawira by the National Leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, as having been fully justified by the extraordinary circumstances created by them, of proven conspiring and plotting to side-step the People by forming a party as individuals and dividing the people of Zimbabwe. And now that they have, after all, proceeded to form their party contemptuously breaking the pledge they themselves repeatedly made to the people and thus risking the clear consequence of dividing the African People, they have, by their action, forfeited any just regard from the People. This Conference here and now expels them totally from being leaders of the African People of Zimbabwe and cannot be representative of them in any capacity ».

THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND – REST IN PEACE

December, 1963, saw the dissolution of the hated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the distribution of the « assets and debts » to each of the three territories of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi). Most of the military power was handed over to Winston Field (by the British Government — according to plan). He inherited equipment, men and large military bases. Such military bases as; Kumalo (Bulawayo), Lewellyn (Heny Junction), Thornhill (Cwelo), New Serum (Salisbury), Inkomo (near Sinoia) and others.

Roy Welensky who could not eat lunch in London because of shock, dejectedly went a-fishing !

Field who was still pursuing his independence negotiations decided to be more brutal to the African Nationalists. He made good contacts with Mr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the Malawi Doctor; but found neighbour Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda (now President of Zambia) tough in support of majority rule.

THE RECONCILIATION ?

Suddenly, both within and without Zimbabwe, sprang the idea of « reconciliation » between ZAPU and this thing called Zanu. Men who had mooted the idea inside Zimbabwe, abandoned it early enough to be in the fold of the struggle in ZAPU. It remained therefore, an external, non-Zimbabwe wish, not worth pursuing.

COPY.

FROM A REUTER TELE — PRINT, NOVEMBER, 1968.

« EAS 915 EPB 748
1313 : PARTY :
« BLANTYRE. NOV. 20, REUTER — THE MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGATION HERE COLONEL J.W. VAN NIEKERK, AND MR. ANKRIPAH SEVENZAI, MALAWI REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BANNED ZIMBABWE (RHODESIAN) AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (ZANU) WERE AMONG GUESTS AT AN ISRAEL EMBASSY PARTY HERE LAST NIGHT.
« THE PARTY MARKED THE COMPLETION OF A TWO-YEAR TOUR OF DUTY HERE BY THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR, MR. AZRIL HAREL, WHO RETURNS TO ISRAEL ON FRIDAY.
«IT IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST TIME REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO SUCH DESPARATE IDEOLOGIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA HAVE COME UNDER ONE ROOF HERE IN APPARENT AMITY.
« HG REUTER 1521. »

Meanwhile,

The Zanu reverend Sithole in court declared :

The Right Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, ringleader of the Zanu group, appeared in February, 1969, in a

Salisbury High Court. He was neatly dressed in a dark grey business suit.

He declared in part, (The Nationalist of Tanzania), « ... I wish publicly to disassociate my name in thought, word and deed from any subversive activities, from any terrorist activities, and from any form of violence. »

MISCHIEVOUS ELEMENTS.

Propaganda pamphlets as part of the enemy's strategy to spoil our relations with some of our best friends is something we have got used to and do not care about so much. Recently a pamphlet trying to confuse and malign our relations with the people of the German Democratic Republic has been in circulation.

The solidarity of the people of Zimbabwe with the people of the German Democratic Republic is based on a firm foundation of principles and cannot be affected by a circulation of forged leaflets.

WINSTON FIELD EXPELLED FROM LEADERSHIP.

Resistance against the regime was still mounting in Zimbabwe. Settler Dupont (in charge of « Law and Order »), was crying of declaring a « State of Emergency ». Field was not foregoing ahead very well on the independence issue. And on the 18th February, 1964, the first group of Freedom-Fighters to be restricted (by the Rhodesia Front regime) was rounded up, chained hands and legs and restricted to the Wha Wha concentration camp (near Gwelo), for a 90 days jail without trial, provided by the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act.

Arson and sabotage still increased. Field was mesmerized by problems :

Newspaper speculations came — « Field to Resign », « Field Resigns », « Exit Field — In Ian Douglas Smith ». Smith without wasting any time, threatened to grab independence if Britain remained pig-headed. More restriction orders were issued, including one for President Joshua Nkomo to Gonakudzingwa concentration camp (near the Rhodesia/Mozambican/South Africa border). Other such camps as Sengwe, Marandellas, Nkai, Connemmara etc, mushroomed.

TROOPS AND STATE OF EMERGENCY.

In July, 1964, Ian Smith flew to London via Dr. Salazar's Portugal for a meeting of the Commonwealth countries. He was driven off. He blamed the external Offices of ZAPU for his failure to attend. The settlers cried that the « Independent African States were responsible ! ». From the NATO circles, the cry was « Communists ! ». And from Gonakudzingwa concentration camp, President Joshua Nkomo declared :

« There is no going back. Guns or no guns, prisons or no prisons, restrictions or no restrictions, Wha Wha or no Wha Wha, Gonakuzingwa or no Gonakudzingwa, we are going to crush settler minority rule, whatever the price. » The Rhodesia Front (R F), was whipping up settler emotions while Smith linked up with Dr. Hendrik Verwoed (then South Africa Premier who was later killed in Cape Town by a knifeman).

Before leaving for London, Smith had declared a partial State of Emergency; put Highfields and Harare

African townships (Salisbury) under armed police junta for three months; and despatched troops to the African reserves of Mtoko, Mrewa, Wedza, Chiota, Uzumba, Nkai, Filabusi and Gonakudingwa.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISONS IN RHODESIA.

We have already mentioned that there are many Hitlerite concentration camps in so-called Rhodesia, where thousands on thousands of Freedom-Fighters, are rusticated. These, include, virtually the whole Central Committee or Peoples' Council (save only five who are in Zambia at the Provisional Head Quarters), Youth, Women, Trade Unionists and Students.

The Rhodesian prisons are overflooded to the point that infectious diseases are a regular occurence and many of our Compatriots are dying because of insufficient medical attention.

The regime has embarked on expanding prisons, thus spending large sums of money on this project. A few such examples will throw some light. The expansion of the Grey Street Prison (Bulawayo) cost £ 5,000. The Tjolotjo and Binga Prisons, cost £ 18,000. And the new wing of the Khami (near Bulawayo) cost £ 65,000.

According to the report given by William Desmond Lardner-Burke (settler in charge of « Law and Order »), in the last five years, the regime spent well over £ 193,246 on « improving » old and erecting new prisons. The main reason is the gigantic increase of the prison population.

Patrol-officer Robert Horn and his dog Flip in the Rhodesian bush. A few days after this photograph was taken Horn and his dog were caught in a terrorist ambush. Horn was injured and Flip died.

BRITISH SETTLER REGIME CONDEMNS PATRIOTS TO DEATH FOR STRUGGLE.

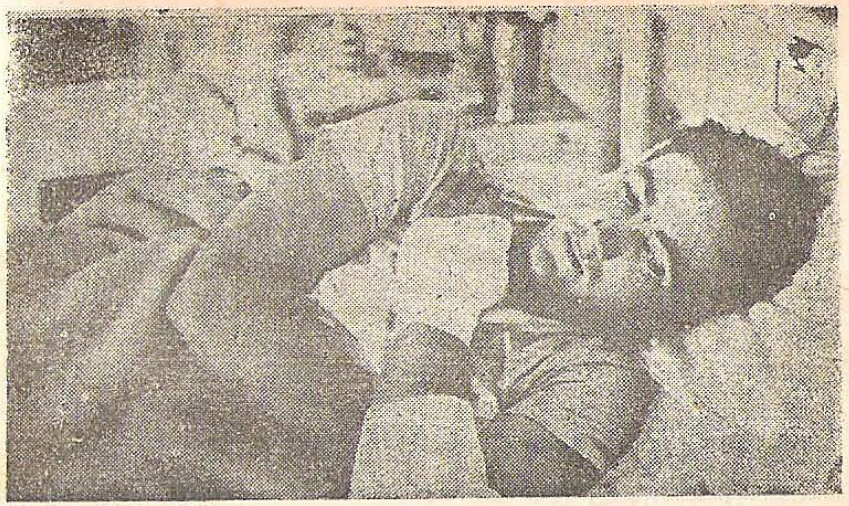
Under the draconian Law and Order (Maintenance Act, as mentioned before, there are more than 160 Patriots condemned to death by the criminal settler regime in Salisbury.

It is reported that many others have been/executed secretely, while 5 others were killed in March, 1968.

The latest report, is that 6 Freedom-Fighters captured during the pitched armed battles (guerrillas) in January, 1970, were condemned to death in the settler kangaroo court in Bulawayo. The 7th, a young man of 17 years, was sentenced to life imprisonment ! This, is against the Geneva Conventions on Prisoners of War.

Below we give just some of the names of the Comrades lined up in the death cells. Some have been there since 1963. Among them, a young lady Comrade Jane, aged 22 years.

1. Benoni Sibanda ;
2. Galisto Guri ;
3. James Butsche ;
4. Lloyd Gundu ;
5. Jokonayi Mabena ;
6. Peter Dube ;
7. Linos Manzonzo ;
8. Jane (see above) ;
9. Robert Mholwa ;
10. Moses Makamadza ;
11. Jonathan Chatyiwa ;
12. Fanwell Mayangata ;
13. Elija Masibi ;
14. Shorty Mkandla ;
15. Dani Nkosi Ndlovu ;
16. Boniface ;
17. Raymond Chiwashire ;
18. George Kawenda ;
19. Masawi Moya ;
20. Amen Chikwakwata ;



Second-Lieutenant W. Winnall, of the Royal Rhodesian African Rifles, lies in hospital, recovering from serious shrapnel wounds to his hands and arms suffered when he was caught in the blast of a terrorist grenade.

21. Simon Macebo ;
22. Samson Mudzingwa ;
23. James Mpofu ;
24. Hebert Sambo ;
25. Mathew ;
26. John Maluzo ;
27. Justin ;
28. Office ;
29. Dabede Sibanda ;
30. Albert Ncube ;
31. Matsawayi Thomson ;
32. Alexander Chirwa ;
33. Simon Runyowa ;
34. Lazarus ;
35. Jankinson ;
36. Isaac Mpofu ;
37. Benard Mangwarira ;
38. Samuel Sikhosana ;
39. Canaan Masanuka ;
40. Paul Chatyiwa ;
41. Paul Chinowaita ;
42. Stephen Bhebe ;
43. Silambula ;
44. Dani Makacha Ndlovu ;
45. Hebert Chimsoro ;
46. Anto Cherume ;
47. Isaac Muyisinda ;
48. Dokotera Ndhlovu ;

49. Jacob Mutandwa ;
50. James Chatyiwa ;
51. Hezekiah Moyo ;
52. Rhodes Rose ;
53. Josiah ;
54. Benard Sibanda ;
55. Thomas Moyo ;
56. Nyandeni Ernest ;
57. Samuel Kagoyo ;
58. Isaah Mupinda ;
59. Eliaken Gondo ;

etc..... etc..... etc.....

Freedom-Fighter Simon Runyowa (number 33), served in the Army in the Second World War against Fascist Germany with Ian Smith. But now, he has been condemned to death by the same Ian Smith for fighting against Fascist in Rhodesia.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION AND BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN RHODESIA

On assuming office(Ian Douglas Smith declared that he would never live to see an African Government in Zimbabwe, « in my lifetime ». To pop up the settler ill-gotten regime, on the 28th April, 1964, Britain concluded an irrigation scheme involving between £ 230,000,000 and £ 240,000,000 extended over a period of 25 years. It is expected, during this time, to bring an area of 396,000 acres in the Sabi River valley under irrigation, planted with sugar-cane.

The first area of 66,000 acres brought under cultivation drove British capitalists into frenzied mania, for, from an income of 2/—(two shillings sterling) per acre per annum, it rocketed to £ 160 per acre per annum.

THE HAROLD WILSON DRUG.

After staged differences and quarrels between Salisbury and London, Ian Smith understood the cue from Harold Wilson, the political cut-throat and pipe smoker. Britisher, would not use force against Rhodesia, which is normal for an imperialist country. So, Smith proclaimed the so-called « Unilateral Declaraton of Independence » (U.D.I.) on November 11, 1965. The regime abrogated the 1961 constitution and replaced it with one which Britain would like to convince the world was drawn by the Smith clique alone.

Having declared disassociation with « U.D.I. », condemned and charged the settler regime with « treason » and « unconstitutionality », that same Harold Wilson, the

British Premier, energetically took measures to disarm those who had advocated force to topple the oppressor regime. And, as expected, without even renouncing Britain's originally declared position in relation to the Smith regime, Wilson invited Smith for a piratical round table constitutional conference in December 1966 in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Britain's colony of Gibraltar on the British warship, « H.M.S. TIGER ». The meeting produced the hopeless TIGER constitutional proposals. This fit, was once more repeated in October, 1968, also on board another British warship, this time, « H.M.S. FEARLESS ».

In either case, Africans of Zimbabwe were merchandise whose price was to be fixed in their absence. Incidentally, both the TIGER and FEARLESS documents (if they are at all), were drawn under circumstances similar to those when the 1923 constitution was worked out, thus showing the criminal consistency of the British regimes vis-à-vis independence for the African people of Zimbabwe.

BRITISH COLONIAL CHICANERIES GO ON.

Top colonial personnel from the British Foreign and Colonial offices, George Thompson, George Thomas; Britain's experts on colonial trickeries, the Morris Foley type; from the Torries, Lord Alport, Sir Llewelyn Boyd (once Colonial Secretary) ; high finance businessmen like Sir Alex Aitken and many other British colonial policy defenders and empire protectors have played the inevitable role of being Harold Wilson's emissaries that held both open and clandestine talks on different occasions since 1965 to date with the Smith regime.

These « talks », « talks about talks », « basis for negotiations », « last chance », « last, last chance » and so forth, as they are code named by Harold Wilson, culminated paradoxically, yet fatefully, in the 1969 republican constitution, under which so-called general elections were held on the 10th April, 1970. The first so-called President (Clifford Walter Dupont), was sworn in on the 11th April, 1970 under this constitution (above mentioned).

All tricks devised by the British Government in the U.N. concerning « SANCTIONS », whether selective, mandatory or otherwise, were proved a farce enough to warrant no further comment.

The call on British imperialism to use force to destroy itself or its agents in Rhodesia has been proved to be very dangerous to the liberation armed struggle, or at best impracticable. More British troops in Rhodesia in 1890 or today could never mean majority African rule in Zimbabwe.

The so-called « responsibility » of Britain (British colonialism), is well known. After-all, the colonialist « responsibility » is based on the « morality » of plunder and ruthless exploitation, in addition to the savagery oppression.

It is small wonder that the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of ZAPU, have said « ENOUGH » and taken to the guns ! ! !

THE ROYAL RHODESIAN ARMED FORCES.

As stated before, at the break of the now defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Southern Rho-

desia was given most of the Air Force and other equipment, and hence stands among the strong countries in Africa.

According to the London Institute of Strategic Studies, in its published paper, under the heading, « **The Military** Balance 1969-70 », Rhodesia has :

— 3,400 Regular troops, divided among the Special Air service squadron ;

— two Infantry battalions, one with a few Ferret cars, and the other with an Artillery battery ;

— eight Territorial Infantry battalions ;

— one Field Artillery battery.

The BSAP (Police), has :

— 6,400 Troopers and 28,500 Reserve police.

The Air Force has a regular element of :

— 1,200 men (an increase of 300), with 4,000 in reserve.

There is also a mercenary Special Air Service, composed of hired West Germans, former Congo mercenaries, hired South Africans, Belgians etc.

The Rhodesian Air Force has :

— A strong collection of modern powerful planes ;

— A modern training scheme based on the Royal Air Force Provost Vampire sequence ;

— A strength and strategic outlook fostered by long close association with the Royal Air Force Arabian Peninsula Command ;

— A central leadership aimed at expanding the RRAF (Royal Rhodesian Air Force)'s role beyond Rhodesia as a military pivot in Central Africa.

Fighters / Interdicters.	**Bombers / Patrollers.**
12 Hawker Hunter FGA — 9	18 BAC Canberra B — 4
2 Vicker Spitfire 22	6 Aermacchi Lockhead (supplied by Italy in 1968 & assembled in Rhodesia)

Transporters.	**Trainer Support.**
12 DC — HM North Star	12 DH Vampire T — 11 BN Amer T — Texan
4 Canadair Argonaut	30 BAC Provost T — 53
2 DH — 89 A Rapide	6 DH Tiger Moth
10 Douglas C — 47 Dakota	2 Airspeed Oxford T — 2 Helicopter
4 Hunting Pembroke C — 1	8 Sud Alouette MK 3

Other Types.

Auster AOP 6
Auster Autocrat
1 Preswick Pioneer CC — 1
Of late, many Belgian and Italian helicopters have added to the Rhodesian Air Force.

Like the army, the Air force is heavily dependent upon reservists and the majority of the ground personnel, servicing regular Units are reservists or White civilians.

THE WHITE SUPREMACISTS' UNHOLY ALLIANCE

There is, in existence in Southern Africa, an unholy alliance of Smith, Vorster and Caetano — SATO (South AtlanticTreaty Organisation) which is, in fact, a mini-NATO.

By this criminal agreement, more than 4,000 troops from Johannes Balthazar Vorster, are engaged in combats against the ZAPU guerrillas in Zimbabwe. Some South African troops are in Mozambique against FRELIMO; in Angola against MPLA and in Namibia against SWAPO.

Rhodesian troops have been spotted in Mozambique. In fact, in 1968, a Rhodesian military helicopter was downed by MPLA patriotic forces in Angola.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS IN RHODESIA.

The first batch of South African troops that entered Rhodesia in February, 1967, of 525 men, to be stationed in the Zambezi valley, was led by Commanders : M. Rupert, H.P. Brand; Colonels : Dries Kotzenberg, Dean Pretorius, J.A. du Plooy, T.M.C. Diederichs and H.F. van der Spuy.

The London Sunday Times of the 27/8/67, reported, proving the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia, « Defence Council met this morning to discuss territorist activities. This Council comprises the Chiefs of the Army, Air Force and Police and Senior Official. »

The Manchester Guardian of the 24/8/67 also reported on the same issue, « It is reported that a number

of para-troopers belonging to the new South African Special Air Service, modelled on the lines of the Rhodesian unit of the same name, is also reported to be operating with the Rhodesians. »

And from Salisbury, on the 26 August, 1967, REUTER reported, « The helicopters — French Allouettes MK 3 similar to those used by the Royal Rhodesian Air Force — were reported to be painted in Rhodesian colours and their crews were said to wear Rhodesian Air Force uniforms. »

According to reports, South Africa brought into Rhodesia an additional 700 soldiers in February, 1970, who were landed at the Victoria Falls airbase (attacked last February by ZAPU guerrilla units).

BRITAIN AND NATO COUNTRIES IN AID OF THE SMITH GANG.

Besides the supply of deadly war materials to the fascist regimes in Southern Africa, Britain co-ordinates its role in accordance with the Simonstwon Agreement.

It has just been revealed in Britain that members of the British para-troopers, « THE RED DEVILS » have been despatched to join the Rhodesian army in fighting our guerrillas, supposedly, as « individuals » !

The U.S. is considering establishing a naval base in Mozambique African Today Vol. 16; pp 38).

« The U.S. Navy sees an important role for Southern Africa in its contingency planning. A naval base in northern Mozambique has been suggested. »

SOME FASCIST ORGANISATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE SETTLER REGIME.

East Africa and Rhodesia, in August 18, 1966, reported that many Organisations were coming up in support of the oppressive Smith regime.

It reported, « Mr. Douglas Garner, who has been active in the « FRIEND OF RHODESIA » movement in the United States, has said in a broadcast from Salisbury that there are now 60 such groups, mainly in New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and California, and also in Canada, in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver and there are groups in Bermuda and Montevideo, whose chairman is a close personal friend of the President of Uruguay. »

We have seen other such wicked groups in Britain, Belgium, France, New Zealand, Australia, Holland and other NATO countries.

South Africa is self evident. In fact, in April, 1968 there was formed in South Africa, « A VETERANS FOR VALLEY » army. The « VALLEY », referred to is the **ZAMBEZI VALLEY,** scene of bitter fighting between the ZAPU guerrilla forces and the Rhodesia-South African troops of occupation.

THIS AID, MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR THE SETTLERS TO COMMIT UNPARDONABLE CRIMES AGAINST THE AFRICAN PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE.

Among the most barbaric, hideous, monstruous and criminal ways of treating the Freedom-Fighters by the gangster regime, are :

— Execution of Freedom-Fighters in cold blood ;

— Blind folding Patriots and then firing at them ;

— Covering Patriots neck-deep in the ground in the sun ;

— Punching sexual organs ;

— Pulling out nails by pairs of pliers ;

— Beating so-called « Suspects », in the police stations to death ;

— Hanging Patriots heads down and beating heavily ;

— Raping women and girls ;

— Executing many people while others are watching, as was in Darwin ;

— Killing Fighters and hanging them beneath army helicopters for the African population to see.

Dead guerrilla hung from rebel helicopter

Body in the air

By Stephen Mpofu

RHODESIAN forces who shot dead a freedom fighter in the Zambesi Gorge on Sunday tied the man's body to their helicopter and flew back to rebel territory with the corpse dangling underneath.

The scene was described yesterday by Zambian eye-witnesses.

It happened at about 4 p.m. — not far from the Victoria Falls power station now under contruction. Police have confirmed the story.

Witnesses first saw the freedom fighter as he approached the Rhodesian bank of the Zambesi River.

They said: "Suddenly a helicopter came hovering over him. The man called for help from people on the Zambian bank. He shouted out he was fighting for the freedom of Africans in Rhodesia.

"It was too late. The helicopter landed and one soldier got out.

"The freedom fighter plunged into the river, but the soldier poured shots into him."

Waded

One man working at the power station said the Rhodesian soldiers removed their boots and waded into the water to recover the body.

He said: "soldiers later spent Sunday night and Monday morning searching the river in an apparent attempt to find more bodies."

The man who died was believed to be a member of ZAPU.

Last week villagers in the Mukuni area, south-east of Livingstone, reported seeing Rhodesian helicopters with searchlights trained on the ground.

THE ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLES' UNION AND THE INTERNATIONAL WORLD

The Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU), the authentic Representative and spokesman of the Zimbabwe people engaged in a liberation war, is the only Zimbabwe Organisation, recognised by revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving International as well as National Organisations. Among these International Organisations are :

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity (Organisation (AAPSO) in which ZAPU is a member of the Executive Council ;

World Council for Peace ;

World Federation of Democratic Youth, in which the ZAPU Youth Front is a Friendly Organisation ;

International Union of Students ;

World Trade Union Federation, in which ZACU (Trade Union Movement in Zimbabwe) is a member ;

All African Trade Union Federation, in which ZACU is a member.

All Africa Women's Conference of which ZAWU (Women section), is a member.

Women's International Democratic Federation, in which ZAWU is a member.

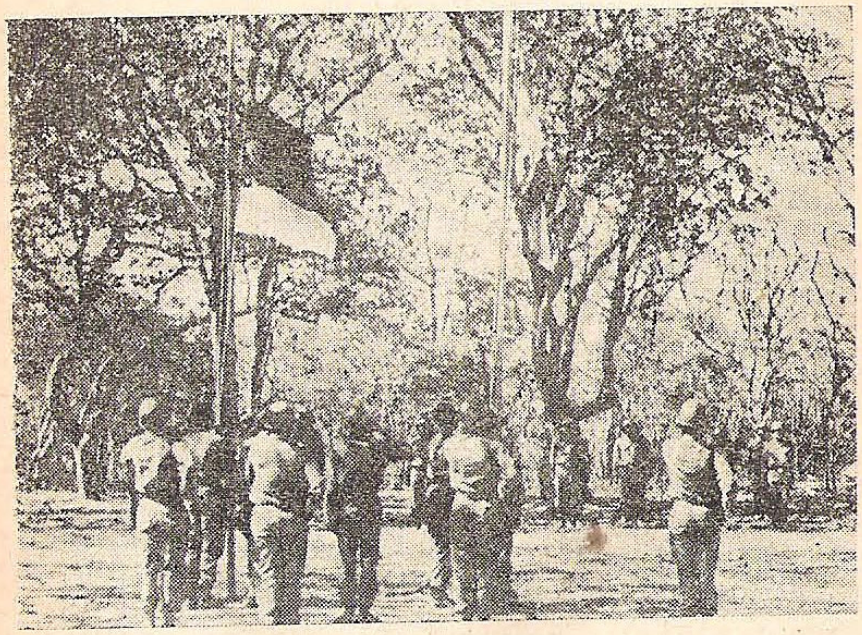
Pan-African Journalist Union, in which ZAPU is in the Secretariat ;

Pan-African Youth Movement, in which the ZAPU YOUTH FRONT, is in the Executive Council ;

The Tri-Continental Organisation in which we are a founder-member Organisation. Together with CUBA, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM, (AND ZAPU) THERE IS THE COMMITTEE ON ZIMBABWE.

The Mobilisation Committee for the implementation of the Khartoum Conference Resolutions, in which ZAPU is a member of the Secretariat ;

and many other Organisations.



Units of the ZAPU — ANC alliance. Above can be seen the two flags of ZAPU and the ANC flying side by side.

ZAPU is also a member of the ZAPU — ANC Alliance, formed in August, 1967. The Nationalist (TANZANIA) of Tuesday, February 11, 1969, reported, on the ZAPU — ANC Alliance, « The alliance of the African National Congress of South Africa and ZAPU in their joint struggle in Rhodesia is exemplary of what unity can achieve. The alliance is spreading the insecurity of the enemy.

In its Conference, the Mobilisation Committee, in Khartoum, in January, 1969, requested, ... « ...all Governments of the world to recognise as the sole official and legitimate authorities of the respective countries, the following fighting Movements : MPLA (Angola), PAIGC (Guinea Bissao), FRELIMO (Mozambique), ANC (South Africa), SWAPO (Namibia) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe).

« STRESSES the necessity for the establishment of Offices of the above mentioned Liberation Movements in all countries where it is possible. »

ZAPU AND THE O.A.C.

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), was one of the Liberation Movements in Africa to be recognised by the O.A.U. in May, 1963.

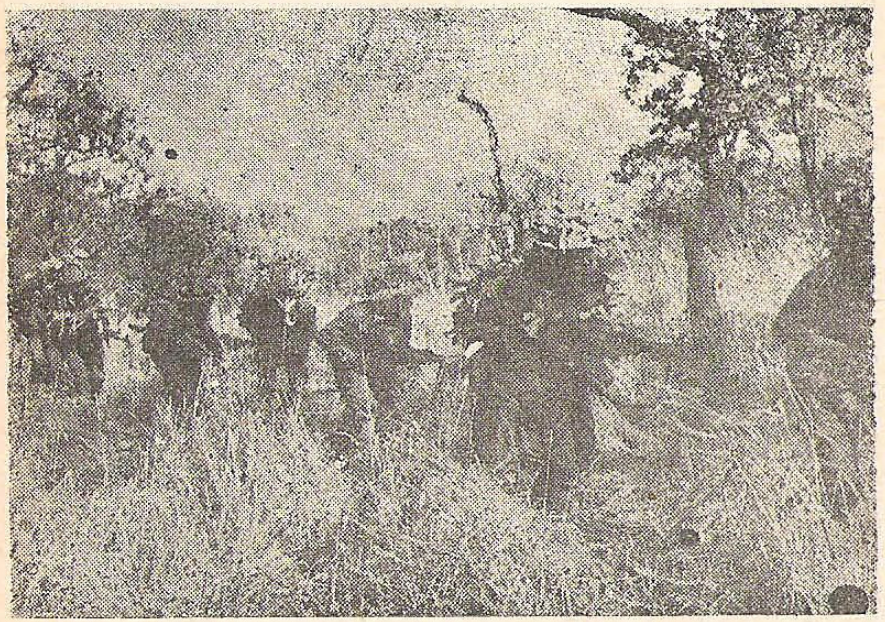
It continues to receive varying material and other assistances from the O.A.U. and Member States.

ZAPU AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

ZAPU Leaders have appeared before the Committee of 24 of the United Nations to petition and give the U.N. latest information about the developments in Zimbabwe.

As a result, a number of Resolutions were/taken by the U.N. in support of our struggle. Britain has always been exposed, attacked and criticized for its criminal colonialism in Zimbabwe. Britain, in the Security Council, besides using the veto during the « SUEZ CRISIS », has used it twice, on the « ZIMBABWE CASE ».

THE ARMED STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES IN ZIMBABWE.



As previously shown, fighting has been escalating at various stages, leading to the present level of guerrilla warfare.

1967, saw the world-famous pitched battles mainly from the month of August — around Wankie. During

this time, the world witnessed the Official announcement of the ZAPU — ANC Alliance, and the beginning of the joint and unified combats by both Organisations.

Furthermore, as the fighting became intense, the Guardian of the 26/8/67, reported, « Rhodesia's hard pressed security forces, using combat planes for the first time, were reported engaged in more fierce fighting with guerrillas in Wankie game reserve along the Botswana border.

« Residents in the Wankie area say that Hawker Hunter jets of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force were seen straffing bush targets. »

From August to October, 1967, fighting was in the Wankie, Dett, Tjolotjo, Gwai, Nkai and Midlands areas.

In January, 1968, operations were at Wankie (the only coal mining centre), Plumtree, Matopo, Sipolilo, Mt. Darwin and Mtoko.

Between February and November, 1968, fighting extended to Miami, Karoi, Banket, Maoze (fruitgrowing region), Arcturus (gold mining centre — 17 miles from Salisbury), Murwiwemasimbi Mts. (48 miles from Salisbury), Mtorashangu... etc. Parallely, sabotage became the order of the day in most of the cities and towns. So heavy were the enemy casualties that on the 5th April, 1968, 6 Rhodesian Army Officers were secretly buried after Moffat Street (Salisbury), was closed as the cortege to the cemetry quietly passed. At almost the same month, guerrllas overan the Miami Administrative Centre Police Station.

At almost the same month, guerrillas overan the Karoi police station and moved on.

Even boys of 17 years old (Trooper Reggie Binks — Daily Dispatch 30/3/68) ; Trooper Noel Francis Ridge, also nephew of Rhodesia's Secretary for Defence — Elson Trollip) ... etc..., were put out of existence.

So effective are the guerrilla operations that the Nationalist of Tanzania on the 21/3/68, reported under the heading. « GUERRILLAS FIGHT TOWARDS SALISBURY », while the Standard of Tanzania also reported in these words, « FRELIMO — FIGHTERS » WAR APPROACHES SALISBURY ! « The Zambia News of 24/3/68, wrote in an item, referring to the losses of the Rhodesian and South Africa troops, ... » Casualties could be higher than the figures issued by the Rhodesians.

« But the size of operations mounted against guerriallas, with reservists reinforcing regular police, army, and air force units, indicates that the Rhodesian Government sees the incursions as a major threat.

« The current battle zone is a wider area centred well to the east of Karoi, local head quarters for the anti-guerrilla operations. »

Killed South African troops were flown first to the Caprivi Strip Military Base (NAMIBIA), and then to South Africa.

Civilian hospitals in Karoi, Sinoia and Wankie were taken over by the army.

And, as fighting went on, on Friday, 15th March, 1968, there was a « general call-up of troops in Rhodesia »; « cancelling of all leaves for soldiers and police »; « cinemas were interrupted with notices flashed »; « notices were posted in bars, hotels, restaurants and public places » — calling for troops to « **GO TO THE BARRACKS AT ONCE.** »

As the settlers got more scared about their security, news spread in Salisbury that the guerrillas were coming to « execute Smith and Lardner-Burke. »

And on 25/3/68, **Die Burger**, a reactionary Cape Town newspaper which is the mouth-piece of the South African ruling National Party (party of Vorster) scared stiff, wrote.

« The recent invasion of Rhodesia by terrorists is evidently on a determined and ambitious scale. It destroyed the fallacy that the terrorist leaders had been discouraged by the previous experience and obstacles. The long pause was not a symptom of inactivity but of careful preparations in a distant region, where finally a strong base camp was found and which had been built over a long period ! ! !

« The latest invasion also dispels the theory that invaders follow the tactic of hitting out and then retreating to safety on the other side of the frontier. There was apparently a determined effort to obtain a grip over an area inside Rhodesia, in other words, the beginning of a slow conquest according to the best rules of « revolutionary warfare »...

« Experience elsewhere has shown that when this stage is reached, the task of the security forces becomes immesurably greater because it is no longer possible to say who is who. Nearly as important as the military operations in Rhodesia, therefore, is the political struggle : to retain the Black population's support for the cause of law and order, so that they will not become neutral and in time hostile. »

The following day, (26/3/68), the Times of Zambia, reported, quoting a Salisbury source :

« Major-General Rodney Putterill, General Officer Commanding the Rhodesian Army said here, that if Rhodesian forces did not stop the guerrillas they would be on the Limpopo River » (border of Zimbabwe and South Africa).

Obviously, the enemy's panic and own admission — the Zimbabwe people are with our patriotic forces and not the enemy's

We need to assert here, that it is public news that 1970 has seen a more vigorous expansion of the fighting by our armed forces. Indeed, 1970, since January, is recorded for the intensive, expanding, effective and co-ordinated guerrilla actions, making Smith (blowing hot and cold), a regular news announcer on Rhodesia radio and television.

This heavy fighting encompasses the already established permanent guerrilla operational zones. It has gone as near Salisbury as Gatooma. Helicopters are used for combat and troop transportation. Fighting is also in the environs of Bulawayo (the second largest and industrial city).

As we daily gain more experience, fighting is reaching greater magnitudes.

Comrades, Friends, and Gentlemen, the imperialists, the armed offensive and appointments in the jungle with the oppressor, goes on unabated and intensifying according to plan.

Lest we be misunderstood, we are fully aware of the heavy sacrifices that lie ahead in the armed, protracted struggle. We are fully ready to cross many rivers of blood as we plunge deeper into the revolutionary struggle in Zimbabwe. And once more, we are more determined to carry on where any other Patriot falls, continue the offensive until the finish. We are equally aware of the nature of our enemy — British imperialism assisted by NATO, and of course understand fully well the savagery role of the Washington government. But we must assert here and for ever, that whatever the sacrifices in cost, life or anything else, we shall go on and can never fail, falter or flinch.

President, Comrade Joshua Nkomo. Comrade Jane Ngwenya was in detention from 1964 to October, 1970.

6. The External Party's National Executive liaison mission now comprises :

a) Miss. Jane Ngwenya
Secretary for Women and Welfare.
b) Jason Z. Moyo
National Treasurer.
c) Edward Ndlovu
National Deputy Secretary.
d) T. George Silundika
Secretary for Publicity & Information.

The External Representatives are :

e) Sikhwili K. Moyo
(Cuba).
f) Kotsho L. Dube
(Europe & North America).
g) Stephen J. Nkomo
(Algeria).
h) M. M. Noko
(Arab Republic of Egypt).
... Gordon Butshe (Assistant)
(Arab Republic of Egypt).
i) Akim Ndlovu
(Tanzania).
... Isdore Dube (Assistant)
(Tanzania).
j) Philemon T. Makonese
(Zambia).

Comrade Aaron Ndlovu, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions (ZACU) — represents the National Trade Union Organisation.

Of the above, six have received various forms of military training and the rest must proceed forthwith for training if they are to qualify for the membership to the ZPRA and any office in it.

7. The current Chairman of the Revolutionary Council is Comrade Jason Z. Moyo. The Council has a co-ordinating Secretary who is Comrade Dumiso Dabengwa. He handles all administration related to the armed struggle.

8. Political direction of the Party will be handled by Comrade Joseph Z. Dube who now leaves his post in Cuba to become Director of the Political Commissariat within and outside the armed forces.

9. Comrades Amos Ngwenya and Stephen Vuma as Representatives will, for a while, handle Administration and Finance, respectively, at Headquarters.

10. Officers of the Central and Regional Commands, Directors of Special Services, Bureau of Publicity and their Assistants have been placed.

11. We must make it immediately clear that this whole machinery is geared on a definite programme — « Homeward into Battle » — as we shall advise you at every opportune moment.

As our approach to the struggle, we insist on a firm Party political direction to the armed struggle. We do not believe in a random mass struggle.

12. We acknowledge without excuses, past errors in the conduct of our struggle. Against this we have resolved on an all embracive Revolutionary Council to direct the armed struggle and on wider conferences based on Regional and Zonal Commands to analyse ground experience as we forge ahead.

13. It is important to clarify also that only genuine Party members and supporters who come forward to join the armed struggle are recruited into the ZPRA and appointed into any of its offices. There are no tribal, racial, sex or group considerations of any sort as we are determined to rid the struggle completely of devious pressure groups.

14. We thank you for your unstinted support of our armed liberation struggle. We trust you will never get tired of continuing to give us constructive support. For our part, we assure you of justifying your support by action.

With Revolutionary Greetings,

We remain,

Sincerely yours,

Edward Ndlovu.

National Deputy Secretary.

OUR PRESSING APPEAL TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND THE WORLD

We wish to end by making an urgent appeal to the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples of the whole world to give and also increase material, financial and other assistance to ZAPU and therefore the struggling people of Zimbabwe.

We appeal to all International and National Organisations to actively give all-round assistance to the struggle in Zimbabwe.

We appeal to the world to demand the immediate unconditional release of all Freedom-Fighters condemned to death; all Freedom-Fighters in imprisonment and all those under detention and restrictions (including President Joshua Nkomo); dropping of all charges and release of any other Freedom-Fighters under arrest.

We appeal to the whole world to demand an immediate end of trials, torture, imprisonment and murder of Freedom-Fighters captured and that they be treated in accordance with the **Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War.**

LONG LIVE THE ARMED STRUGGLE IN ZIMBABWE!

QUOTED NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKLETS AND OTHER LITERATURE.

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2. Memorandum by President Joshua Nkomo to Lagos Conference.
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6. Institute of Strategic Studies (London).
7. Sunday Times (London).
8. The Guardian (Manchester).
9. Africa Today Vol. 16, pp. 38.
10. East Africa And Rhodesia.
11. The Standard (Tanzania).
12. The Times of Zambia.
13. Die Burger (Cape Town) of the Nationalists Party of South Africa.
14. United Press International (U.P.I.).

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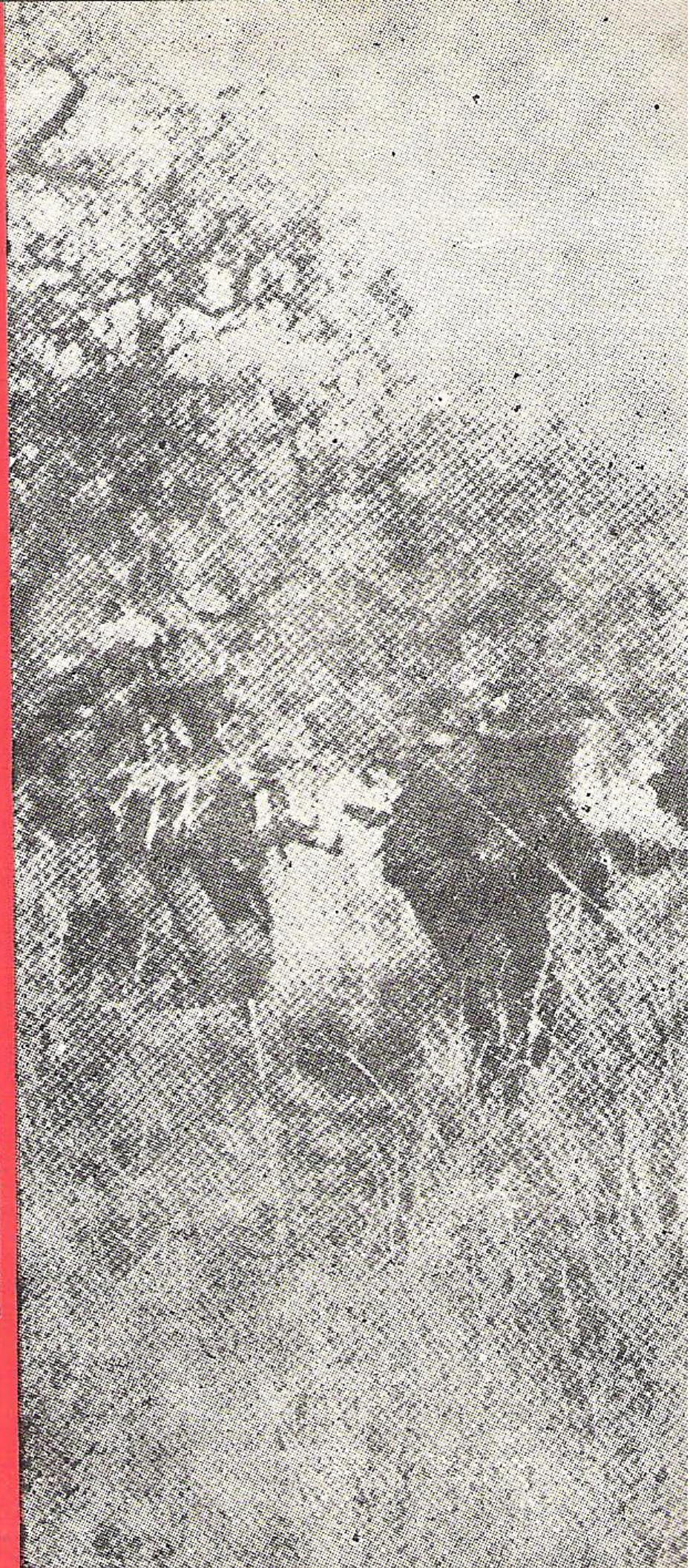

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